

# DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

## First Day's Proceedings.

The National Democratic Convention met in Cincinnati on the 23d, pursuant to the call of the National Democratic Committee. At 12:45 p. m. Mr. Barnum, the Chairman of the Committee, called the Convention to order and called upon Rev. C. M. Wendt, of Cincinnati, to invoke the blessing of God upon its deliberations. At the conclusion of the invocation Mr. Barnum announced that he had been instructed to nominate Hon. George Hoadley, of Cincinnati, as Temporary Chairman. This nomination being approved, a committee, consisting of William L. Scott and J. D. McEnery, was appointed to conduct Mr. Hoadley to the platform. The Temporary Chairman was greeted with applause, and, on assuming the gavel, delivered a spirited address. Temporary Secretaries were named and the temporary organization declared complete.

Mr. Biedler, of New York, moved that the rules of the last Convention be adopted as the rules of this until otherwise ordered. Carried.

Mr. Martin, of Delaware, moved a call of States for the appointment of members of the Committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials and Resolutions. The resolution was adopted, and the various Committees were announced as follows:

## PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Alabama, William E. Clark; Arkansas, Dr. Davidson; California, Thomas F. Thompson; Colorado, John E. Humphrey; Connecticut, Owen B. King; Delaware, E. S. Martin; Florida, P. C. Linear; Illinois, Charles Dunham; Indiana, Joseph E. McDonald; Iowa, E. D. Fern; Kansas, George C. Rogers; Kentucky, William Lindsey; Louisiana, William McCranie; Maine, E. S. Brown; Maryland, Wilford Johnson; Massachusetts, John P. Swiney; Michigan, Byron S. Stout; Minnesota, R. H. Taylor; Missouri, G. Campbell; Nebraska, J. Sterling Morton; Nevada, George Storey; New Hampshire, J. W. Dress; New Jersey, Rufus Blodgett; New York, John Fox; North Carolina, J. B. Henderson; Ohio, W. E. Hayne; Oregon, J. S. Hogan; Pennsylvania, James P. Hix; Rhode Island, John O. Dempsey; South Carolina, F. W. Dawson; Tennessee, W. H. Carroll; Texas, Thomas M. Jack; Vermont, D. M. Reddington; Virginia, William Terry; West Virginia, B. F. Harlow; Wisconsin, E. P. Finch.

## CREDENTIALS.

Alabama, James F. Johnson; Arkansas, James M. Hudson; California, W. H. Frost; Colorado, C. B. Ayer; Connecticut, Ralph Wheeler; Delaware, A. B. Robinson; Florida, E. M. L. Engle; Illinois, Perry H. Smith; Indiana, William E. Niblack; Iowa, John F. Potter; Kansas, Edward Carroll; Kentucky, J. W. Hay; Louisiana, F. Mealey; Maine, A. Z. Wall; Maryland, S. V. Bowman; Massachusetts, John K. Tarbox; Michigan, J. E. Messmore; Minnesota, E. E. Olson; Nebraska, Mat Canavan; New Hampshire, Hosea W. Parker; New Jersey, Lawrence Phell; New York, S. M. Weed; North Carolina, John Howard; Ohio, R. S. Sheldahl; Oregon, A. Souter; Pennsylvania, W. H. Snowden; Rhode Island, W. H. Foster; South Carolina, T. Devlin; Tennessee, T. M. Jones; Texas, B. H. Bassett; Vermont, J. H. Williams; Virginia, William L. Royal; West Virginia, W. L. Wilson; Wisconsin, Joseph Rankin.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama, W. H. Barnes; Arkansas, M. T. Emery; California, E. H. Mutton; Colorado, C. S. Thomas; Connecticut, David A. Wells; Delaware, George H. Hix; Florida, Eben T. Howell; Illinois, Melville W. Fuller; Indiana, John R. Coffroth; Iowa, John P. Irish; Kansas, John R. Goodwin; Kentucky, Henry Watterson; Louisiana, E. A. Burke; Maine, A. M. Nichols; Maryland, C. J. M. Gwynn; Massachusetts, Charles Levi Woodbury; Michigan, Dr. Foster Pratt; Minnesota, E. Barksdale; Missouri, Joseph Pulcher; Nebraska, George L. Miller; Nevada, A. C. Ellis; New Hampshire, Harvey Blinham; New Jersey, C. M. Zurick; New York, Rufus W. Peckham; North Carolina, A. M. Wardwell; Ohio, T. J. Kinney; Oregon, John Meyer; Pennsylvania, L. C. Cassidy; Rhode Island, N. Hauspie; South Carolina, T. G. Barker; Tennessee, John A. McKinney; Texas, John Ireland; Vermont, G. S. Waterman; Virginia, James Barbour; West Virginia, J. H. Goode; Wisconsin, Thomas A. Hudd.

On motion of Mr. Wells, of Connecticut, a resolution was adopted referring all resolutions in relation to the platform to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate.

The Convention then adjourned to meet on the morning of the 24th at ten o'clock.

## Second Day's Proceedings.

At 10:40 on the morning of the 24th the Convention was called to order, and Rev. Charles W. Taylor, a Covington (Ky.) clergyman, offered prayer.

The reading of the minutes were dispensed with by unanimous consent.

Mr. Burke (Ind.) offered a resolution declaring that the surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, and the widows and orphan children of soldiers deceased, are entitled to the grateful recognition of the people of the United States, and Congress should cause them to be placed on the pension roll, on the same footing with soldiers of the war of 1812. The Chairman stated that this resolution would, under the order already adopted, go to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Martin (Del.) presented the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, but action thereon was deferred until the report of the Committee on Credentials should be disposed of.

Mr. Young (Ga.), Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, then submitted his report, recommending the seating of all uncontested delegates; the seating of both the Butler and Abbott delegations from Massachusetts, the two, united, to cast the vote of the State; the denial of seats to the contesting delegation from Pennsylvania, and the denial of admission to the Tammany delegates from New York. Mr. Thomas (Kan.) presented a minority report in relation to the New York delegates, and moved that it be substituted for so much of the majority report as related to that subject matter. This motion was debated at length by Messrs. Miller (N. Y.), Judge Amasa J. Parker (N. Y.), Governor Hubbard (Tex.) and Westbrook (N. Y.) in favor of substituting, and by Messrs. Fellows (N. Y.), Judge Peckham (N. Y.) and Young (Ga.) against, and lost on a call of States. Yeas, 265; nays, 457.

New York was excused from voting at her own request. The question recurring on the adoption of the majority report it was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) moved that all contesting delegates be admitted to the Convention as spectators. Carried.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, recommending that ex-Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, be appointed Permanent Chairman of the Convention, with one Vice-President from each State and the usual number of Secretaries, was then adopted, and Messrs. McDonald (Ind.), Butler (S. C.) and O'Connor (Tenn.) were appointed a committee to conduct Governor Stevenson to the Chair. On assuming the gavel the Chairman delivered a spirited and interesting address of thanks and congratulation.

A delegate from Kentucky moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Judge Hoad-

ley for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the preliminary proceedings of the Convention. The motion prevailed, and Judge Hoadley responded in a pleasant vein.

Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President. A delegate from Maryland moved to adjourn. This last motion was almost unanimously voted down. The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Breckinridge, that gentleman explained that he contemplated only a call of States for the nomination of candidates, and the motion prevailed. Mr. Preston (Ky.) moved that each person nominating a candidate have ten minutes for that purpose, and this motion also prevailed. The call of States for the nomination of Presidential candidates was then ordered. Mr. John E. McElrath (Cal.) presented the name of Justice J. S. Field, of California; Mr. George Gray (Del.) presented the name of Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Mr. S. S. Marshall (Ill.) presented the name of William E. Morrison, of Illinois; Senator Voorhees (Ind.) presented the name of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Mr. John McSweeney (Ohio) presented the name of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; Daniel Dougherty (Pa.) presented the name of General W. S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hoadley (Ohio) moved to adjourn until ten a. m. on the 24th. A call of States was ordered and the motion was voted down by aye, 300; noes, 308.

Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for President. The motion prevailed, and a ballot was taken with the following result:

STATES.	Bayard.	Hancock.	Thurman.	Forbes.	Hendricks.	Tilden.	Field.	Morrison.
Alabama.....	7	1						12
Arkansas.....								
California.....		3						1
Colorado.....								
Connecticut.....	4			3				
Delaware.....	6							
Florida.....	8							
Georgia.....	5							
Illinois.....								43
Indiana.....					30			
Iowa.....	3			2				6
Kansas.....								
Kentucky.....	5							
Louisiana.....	10							
Maine.....	14							
Maryland.....	11							
Massachusetts.....	16	6 1/2	2 1/2					9
Michigan.....	2	10						1 1/2
Minnesota.....	8							1 1/2
Mississippi.....	4	12						3 1/2
Missouri.....	4							
Nevada.....								
New Hampshire.....	3	4						1
New Jersey.....	10							
New York.....			70					
North Carolina.....	7							
Ohio.....			44					
Oregon.....								
Pennsylvania.....	28							15 1/2
Rhode Island.....	2							1 1/2
South Carolina.....	14							
Tennessee.....	9	11 1/2						2
Texas.....	5	9						
Vermont.....	10							
Virginia.....	3							9
West Virginia.....	3	7						
Wisconsin.....	6							2 1/2
Total.....	153 1/2	171	68 1/2	81	49 1/2	38	65	63

Scattering votes were cast as follows: California—Seymour, 2; Colorado—Loveland, 5; Pennsylvania—McDonald, 2; Kansas—Kwling, 10; Kentucky—McDonald, 1; Massachusetts—Randall, 2; Michigan—Seymour, 1; Lathrop, 1; McEllan, 2; Nebraska—Loveland, 6; New Jersey—Randall, 3; Parker, 1; North Carolina—Seymour, 1; Jora, Black, 1; Pennsylvania—Jewett, 1; Seymour, 3; McDonald, 1; Rhode Island—Seymour, 1; English, 1; Wisconsin—McEllan, 1. Whole number of votes cast, 734. Necessary for a choice, 367.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at ten o'clock on the morning of the 24th.

## Third Day's Proceedings.

The Convention reassembled at ten o'clock on the morning of the 24th, and thirty minutes after was called to order. Rev. Charles Taylor offered prayer.

Mr. Peckham (N. Y.) announced that a letter had been received from Mr. Tilden renouncing all claims upon the Convention for a nomination. Mr. Peckham further said that New York would therefore support Samuel J. Randall. A motion to read Mr. Tilden's letter was lost.

Mr. Thomas (Ky.) offered a resolution declaring it unconstitutional to deprive any citizen of the right of suffrage.

The roll call then proceeded for the second ballot. Alabama cast 11 votes for Hancock; California followed with 5 for Hancock; Illinois cast her 43 votes for Hancock; Louisiana, Maine and Michigan followed with their votes for Hancock; New York cast 70 votes for Randall; Ohio, 44 votes for Thurman; New Jersey, 18 votes for Hancock. Before the vote was announced Wisconsin asked permission to change her vote to Hancock, and there were afterward changes announced all along the line. At length a delegate from New Hampshire moved to make a new call of the States. The motion quickly prevailed, and the ballot resulted as follows:

STATES.	Hancock.	Bayard.	Hendricks.	Tilden.
Alabama.....	10			
Arkansas.....	12			
California.....	12 1/2			
Colorado.....	6			
Connecticut.....	4 1/2			
Delaware.....	6			
Florida.....	8			
Georgia.....	4 1/2			
Illinois.....	43			
Indiana.....	30			
Iowa.....	10			
Kansas.....	10			
Kentucky.....	24			
Louisiana.....	18			
Maine.....	14			
Maryland.....	10			
Massachusetts.....	23			
Michigan.....	22			
Minnesota.....	10			
Mississippi.....	10			
Missouri.....	16			
Nebraska.....	6			
Nevada.....	6			
New Hampshire.....	10			
New Jersey.....	18			
New York.....	70			
North Carolina.....	20			
Ohio.....	44			
Oregon.....	6			
Pennsylvania.....	58			
Rhode Island.....	14			
South Carolina.....	14			
Tennessee.....	24			
Texas.....	16			
Vermont.....	10			
Virginia.....	22			
West Virginia.....	10			
Wisconsin.....	20			
Total.....	703	2	30	1
Whole number of votes.....	733			

Mr. Mack (Ind.) moved that the nomination of General Hancock be made unanimous. Messrs. Randall (Pa.), Wallace (Pa.), Hampton (S. C.), Hoadley (Ohio) and others spoke to and seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted. Upon the announcement of the vote, congratulatory speeches were made by Senator Voorhees, John Kelly and others.

Susan B. Anthony was here escorted to the stage and presented through the Chairman an address to the Convention in favor of legislation for woman suffrage.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following platform, through Mr. Watterson (Ky.), the Chairman, which was read and unanimously adopted:

The Democrats of the United States, in Convention assembled, declare:

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the Constitutional doctrine and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.

3. No summary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each, and common schools fostered and protected.

4. Home rule, honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only.

5. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a genuine and thorough reform of the Civil Service.

6. The right to a free ballot is a right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States. The existing Administration is the representative of a conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and Deputy Marshals to intimidate and obstruct the Electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic powers, insult the people and imperil the institutions.

7. We exorcise the course of this Administration in making places in the Civil Service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

8. The great fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time. In the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. The issue proceeds and dwells every other. It inspires a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the consciences of a Nation of freemen.

9. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with joy, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity unshaken by the assaults of the common enemy; and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen by all, upon the promise of respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standard of public morality, and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

10. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce upon the seas; and on the land no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies; the extension of our railways to the coast, so as to permit no more immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded; the public money and the public credit for public purposes only, and the prohibition of all other uses. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the corporations and the Communists.

11. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure \$40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and National honor abroad, and upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the Government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

The call of States for the nomination of candidates for Vice-President being declared in order, Mr. Pettit (Ind.) nominated W. H. English, of Indiana, and Mr. Irish (Iowa) nominated ex-Governor R. M. Bishop, of Ohio. The last nomination was subsequently withdrawn, and Mr. English was nominated, on motion of Mr. Vilas (Wis.), by acclamation.

Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State to notify the nominees of their nomination and receive their acceptance. The motion was adopted, and the various delegations were instructed to send up to the Chair the names of the committee.

The following were announced as members of the National Executive Committee:

Alabama, Levi W. Lawler; Arkansas, John J. Sumter; California, J. T. Farley; Colorado, T. M. Patterson; Connecticut, William H. Barnum; Delaware, J. C. Grubb; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, George T. Barnes; Illinois, William C. Goudy; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, Charles W. Blair; Kentucky, Henry D. McHenry; Louisiana, B. Jones; Maine, Edward W. Thompson; Maryland, O. P. Horney; Massachusetts, Fred O. Prince; Michigan, Edward Kanter; Minnesota, P. H. Kelly; Mississippi, W. D. Martin; Missouri, John G. Prather; Nebraska, J. C. Grubb; Nevada, J. C. Hagerman; New Hampshire, A. W. Sullivan; New Jersey, Orestes Cleveland; New York, Abram S. Hewitt; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio (to be named hereafter); English, of Indiana, and R. M. Bishop, of Ohio (to be named hereafter); Rhode Island, Abner S. Barnaby; South Carolina, F. W. Dawson; Tennessee, Thomas O'Connor; Texas, F. S. Stockdale; Vermont, D. F. Smalley; Virginia, Robert A. Cochran; Wisconsin, Alexander Campbell; Wisconsin, Wm. F. Vilas.

Mr. Irish (Iowa) moved that the basis of representation in the next National Convention be the same as at the present, and that the National Committee be authorized to determine the place and time of holding the Convention. Adopted.

The presiding officer was, by resolution, thanked for his courtesy and ability, and on motion of Mr. Preston (Ky.) the Convention adjourned without date.

THE First Regiment of Philadelphia was in an engagement a few days ago. There was a parade. Deputy-Sheriff Huey came along in a carriage, with his wife, and refused to be delayed by the soldiers. He drove through the line. Captain Huffington struck the horse with his sword, and was immediately slashed by Huey with a whip. The troops rallied, made a charge, and prodded Mrs. Huey with a bayonet. Huey got out of the vehicle and challenged the whole regiment to mortal combat, but the upshot was a bloodless settlement in court.

THE works at Cologne Cathedral have been renewed since the winter with great activity, and it really seems, in spite of adverse prediction, that the building will actually be finished at last. While one part is being completed, however, another falls into decay and needs to be restored. Works of restoration, indeed, are being carried on at the same time as the works of completion, especially beneath the south tower, whose foundations have to be renewed while the summit is being finished.

In ancient Mexico it was the custom to sacrifice human beings to the gods. This was a case where several wrongs made a rite.—Boston Post.

WHEN a man loses his temper, says the Boston Transcript, he is choleric blind.

## How Some Women Drive Horses.

"Isn't it rather singular that women never learn how to drive a horse properly?" remarks some irate man, as he inspects a tired animal and finds the bridle over its ears and the bits half way down its throat.

"But women can drive," cries a champion of the sex. "Don't they drive seven or eight miles to market with vegetables or loads of hay? Don't they take their babies out to ride whenever they can get hold of a horse? Why, there never was a woman who couldn't drive, and some of them can handle a horse much better than their husbands can."

"Can women drive? and do you let them handle your best horses?" were the questions put to a good-natured livery keeper by an interested party.

"Drive!" he answered. "I should think they could; but as to letting them our best horses, that is another matter. We have horses in our stables few men could drive. We keep what we call safe horses for ladies' use—the kind that will go anywhere if you just guide them—old family nags, sensible enough to trot along and mind their own business, and not fret if they are pulled two ways at once."

"Do you object to letting horses out for women to drive?"

"No, indeed; we have from twelve to fifteen ladies a week come to us for horses, and we give them good ones, too; but somehow women fret horses when they drive them, so we don't care to give them high-spirited animals. Now, look at that sorrel," pointing to one from which the harness had just been removed. "I let that horse this morning to a bit of a woman with wrists no bigger than my two fingers. I didn't want to let it go, because it's such an ugly puller. I told her it had a mouth like iron, but she said she wanted to take an old aunt that was visiting her out to see the town, and she drove off quietly enough. But half an hour after I saw her coming down Woodward avenue like a streak of lightning, everybody running to get out of the way, and the old aunt hanging on for dear life. She just had the lines wound around those little wrists, and braced her feet on the dashboard, and when she came to a corner whirled round it on one wheel. The rig came in all right, but that horse won't get his breath for a week."

"Do they often meet with accidents and have a smash-up?"

"No. It is curious, but a woman will take a team through a dozen hairbreadth escapes and bring it back all right. We have any amount of trouble with men, who take our best rigs, get on a spree and break things all to pieces. A woman is either more cautious, or she will call upon every man in sight to help her out of the scrape. They are more apt to lose their heads in a crowd or collision, but there is most always some special providence at hand to help them. If you notice, the most disastrous runaways happen when some man has the reins."

Further talk developed the fact that women were not considerate in their management of horses. They forget to blanket them in winter and to tie them in the shade in the summer. They sometimes use the reins as hitching straps, and have a settled dislike to learning proper names for harness. Not one in a hundred could tell the difference between the surcingle and the martingale, or had the least idea to which end of the animal the crupper belonged; and if compelled to direct a horse of its trappings would undo every buckle in the service, and take the collar off over the animal's head, to all of which the intelligent beast would submit, as if charmed by being steadily talked to during the process in the witching tones of a woman's voice.

All of this may be a libel on the sex, but it is certainly true that when an old family horse, with a ten-minute gait, comes see-sawing down the street with a comically-reckless air of running away, a woman's head looks out from under the buggy top, a woman's hand guides the steed in its eccentric orbit, and a woman's voice shouts in distinct tones, "Wh-o-o-a-a," at the same moment that the reins are jerked and the whip applied, while pedestrians scud to the sidewalk in terror. However liable a woman is to run over a cow or a street car, she will always stop or turn out for a baby. This is one of the instincts of her maternal heart to which even "get up! gl-a-ng" is sacrificed.—Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal.

## The Baby at the Hotel.

THE little darling, on being set in its high little chair at the hotel table, immediately grabbed the lettuce. The parent mildly reproved it.

But it grabbed again and got it. Its little fingers looked sticky and doubtful.

This taboored the lettuce for the other guests who sat by and witnessed the occurrence.

The dear little thing next swooped down upon the bread and pawed that. The mother mildly reproved as before. The other guests who saw the bread pawed took little or no bread.

The dear little thing next upset a tumbler of water over itself and the lady next seated. There was a slight shade of severity in the mother's voice as she reproved the darling for this mishap.

The infant then howled and whined during the remainder of the meal, and although too young to converse monopolized all the noise of the table.—N. Y. Graphic.

Our endeavors are in vain without God's blessing; yet in vain shall he challenge a blessing that endeavors not. Sloth is no less guilty than covetousness.—Bishop Henshaw.

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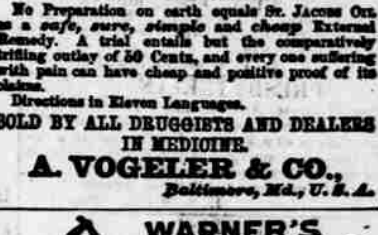


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